

# Hawa

Illustrated

50 Illustrations

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*The* EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE  
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



*Queen's University at Kingston*





**INTERPRETATION OF ABOVE:—**

- The adze or broad axe—Represents "the square timber trade."*
- The beehive—Represents "industry."*
- The plough and sheaf of wheat—Represents "plenty."*
- The locomotive—Represents "transportation facilities by rail."*
- The locks and river—Represents "transportation facilities by water."*
- The rural scene—Represents "a country blessed with sunshine, timber and game."*
- The Chaudière Falls—Represents "water power facilities."*
- The figure on right—Represents "Justice."*
- The figure on left—Represents "dignity of labor."*
- The rose, thistle and shamrock—Represents "British connection."*









# OTTAWA...


## ILLUSTRATED.

1918.

*Write to the City Clerk, Ottawa, Canada for statistics and  
full information, which will be promptly  
and gladly furnished.*



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THE CITY OF OTTAWA has made rapid strides in the last ten years. The Capital is admirably located. Situated on a high bluff, where the picturesque Rideau and the capricious Gatineau rivers join the waters of the majestic Ottawa, it makes an ideal site for the seat of government. The new stately pile of stone, the Parliament Buildings and departmental blocks, which crown the highest part of the city, are at once the wonder and admiration of all. But aside from the interest which centres in Ottawa as the National Capital, its wonderful natural scenery and its unrivalled water power give it an attraction for tourists and those of industrial pursuits that cannot be over-estimated. Over three hundred years ago Champlain made his first voyage up the Ottawa, leaving what is now Montreal with a party of Indians in the hope of discovering the Western Sea, the way to China; but it was not till 1826 that the city had its beginning. The war of 1812 had shown the need of an interior line of communication, and so the Imperial Government decided to build a canal for military purposes, connecting the Ottawa with Kingston, a distance of 126 miles. Col. By came out to take charge of the work and built rude frame barracks for his men where the Parliament Buildings now rear their stately structures. A residence for himself he had erected in what is now Major Hill Park. This was the nucleus of the city. In 1827 the village of Bytown was incorporated. In 1828 the village had grown to include over 100 houses. The first church, now St. Andrew's, was erected in this year. The canal was finished in 1832, and gave a waterway for the trade between Upper and Lower Canada. In 1847 it was incorporated as a town, and on December 18, 1854, the city of Ottawa was incorporated, taking as its motto the pregnant word, "Advance." Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, selected Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion in 1857, and in 1859 the Parliament of Canada ratified the Queen's choice after some stormy debates. In 1860, His Majesty, the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, laid the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings, and on July 1st, 1867, the flag of the Dominion floated from the central tower.

Another point in which Ottawa excels is its progressive educational facilities. In 1872 there was 4 public schools with 25 teachers and 1,993 pupils. To-day there are 22 public schools with 225 teachers and 8,600 pupils. The school studies include kindergartens for the little ones, manual training for the boys, and domestic science for the girls.



MAIN ENTRANCE,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.



The separate schools, as the Roman Catholic schools are called, have both French and English sections. These schools have also made progress. Then there is the normal and model school, which is undenominational. The collegiate institute is the next step in the educational system. Then there is the University of Ottawa, which was destroyed by fire some years ago, but which has risen from the ashes, better and grander than ever. This is one of the finest Catholic institutions in America, and its doors are open to all. In addition to the above, there are many business colleges, ladies' colleges and convents and private schools that leave little to be desired.



PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.

### FROM AN INDUSTRIAL POINT OF VIEW

But while old Bytown was being transformed into the Capital City, shrewd men were exploiting the natural wealth of the district and the lumbering industry was given its birth—an industry that has done much for Ottawa and has made many an individual fortune and materially assisted the development of the city as a whole. The first saw mill was erected at the Chaudiere in 1853 and others followed in rapid succession. The disastrous fire of 1900 resulted in some of these being replaced by other industries at the Chaudiere, such as paper mills, and in the rebuilding of more modern enterprises and more substantial structures. While the vast lumber limits are yearly becoming more distantly removed, lumbering, and its co-industry, pulp and paper making, still loom large in Ottawa's industrial life.

Ottawa stands third among Canadian cities for percentage growth of manufactures in a period of five years—and what is still better, it occupies the same proud position in comparison with leading United States cities during the same years, ranking only beneath Hamilton and Toronto. Thus it will be seen that three Ontario cities hold the



PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.





NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDING.



THE VICE-REGAL RESIDENCE.



highest positions in comparison with similar manufacturing centres across the border. The following chart shows in concise form the comparative advances of Canadian and United States cities during a five year period, where it is seen Ottawa holds a creditable position:

Hamilton .....	110.9 p.c.	Rochester, N.Y. ....	24.8 p.c.
Toronto .....	82.0 p.c.	Portland, Ore. ....	18.7 p.c.
Ottawa .....	69.0 p.c.	Baltimore .....	15.1 p.c.
Detroit, Mich. ....	59.0 p.c.	Albany, N.Y. ....	10.8 p.c.
London, Ont. ....	50.0 p.c.	Syracuse, N.Y. ....	5.6 p.c.
Bridgeport, Conn. ....	29.7 p.c.	Hartford, Conn. ....	5.1 p.c.

Ottawa and Hull may yet become the centre of an important iron ore industry. The report of the Dominion Mines Branch fully confirming this belief, follows: No very large bodies of good iron ore have been proven to



RIDEAU FALLS.



OTTAWA CITY HALL.

exist in the province of Quebec, although there are widespread indications of iron, but it is possible that extensive beds of iron ore may yet be discovered or that some of the known deposits now regarded as doubtful





THE OBSERVATORY.

may prove to be of great value. There is some reason to believe that there may be extensive iron ore deposits along the Gatineau river in Hull township, Ottawa county, within a few miles of the city of Ottawa.

In this book will be found a sketch of the new Dominion Parliament Buildings, where Canadians in council will control the future destinies of the Dominion. Canada stands at the threshold of a new era, when, as a vital link of the greatest and freest Empire the world has ever known, she will attain her heritage. Statesman and citizen alike have the opportunity to help in the years to come, and if all pull together for the common good, who is there can say that her future is not assured?

The following description of the Parliament Buildings is taken from the late Sir James Edgar's admirable work, "Canada and its Capital":—"The original structures consisted of the Parliamentary and Library buildings, and

the Eastern Block, as they now exist, and part of the Western Block. These are a pure Gothic of no particu-

lar period, but the noble civic buildings of the Low Countries and Italy are understood to have afforded suggestions to the architects. At a later date the Western Departmental Block was much enlarged, and the magnificent Mackenzie Tower was added to it. This rises to a height of 272 feet, and eclipses the tower in the main building, which is 255 feet high. The style of these additions is Gothic of a similar character, but of a later date. The effective rock-faced work of the walls is generally of sandstone from the Nepean quarries close to Ottawa. Its colouring is varied and beautiful, and grows in richness under the hand of time. The dressings are of Ohio sandstone, and the red arches are of Potsdam sandstone, obtained from St. Lawrence County, in New York State.

"The Library building," continues Sir James, "is a rotunda



QUEEN VICTORIA MONUMENT.



THE NORMAL SCHOOL AND GROUNDS.



in form, but possesses a marvellous combination of strength and grace. The great height of the dome is supported by massive buttresses, and by flying buttresses, which are lightened by graceful pinnacles. The interior is equally imposing. From the floor to the centre of the dome is 140 feet, while the height of Westminster Hall is only 90 feet. The floor is inlaid with Canadian woods, and the book-shelves are richly carved in Canadian white pine, rising to three stories, with galleries for access to the books."

The history, both of Canada and its Capital, is too recent to admit of much in the way of commemorative monuments or statues. Perhaps the most notable is that of Queen Victoria, in the centre of the Parliamentary Library. This is life-size, in marble, and

was executed by the late Marshall Wood, an English sculptor. A replica of the statue is in Calcutta. On Parliament Hill is another statue of Her late Majesty, in heroic size, supported by an emblematic group, the whole mounted on a lofty pedestal. This was placed in position since the death of the Queen, and is the work of a young French-Canadian sculptor. On the same side of the terrace, overlooking the river and the Chaudiere, is a statue of Alexander Mackenzie, the first Liberal Premier of the Dominion, and another of Cartier, one of the Fathers of Confederation, after whom Cartier Square is named. Near the entrance to Major's Hill Park is a monument to the memory of Ottawa volunteers killed in the last Northwest Rebellion; and on City Hall Square a noble monu-



NEPEAN POINT.



OTTAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY.



ment commemorates the Ottawa men who died for the Empire in South Africa. The memory of these Ottawa citizen-soldiers is also kept green by a large memorial window and a brass tablet, in St. Bartholomew's Church, the former placed soon after the Rebellion of 1885, and the latter upon the conclusion of the late war in South Africa.



PRINTING BUREAU.

## AN INTELLECTUAL CENTRE

Ottawa is not only the political, but, in many respects, it is also the intellectual centre of the Dominion. This is not to be wondered at, as the Federal Civil Service requires the employment of many specialists. A most important branch of the public service, though one which is very seldom heard of, is the Canadian Archives. This branch was organized by the late Dr. Douglas Brymner, who was its first head. Through his industry a splendid collection of historical documents has been gathered. The Geological Survey, of course, brings to Ottawa a number of specialists, representing every branch of science; and the same may be said of the Experimental Farm, and several other branches of the service, such as the Fisheries Department, number scientific men among their staff. Ottawa is



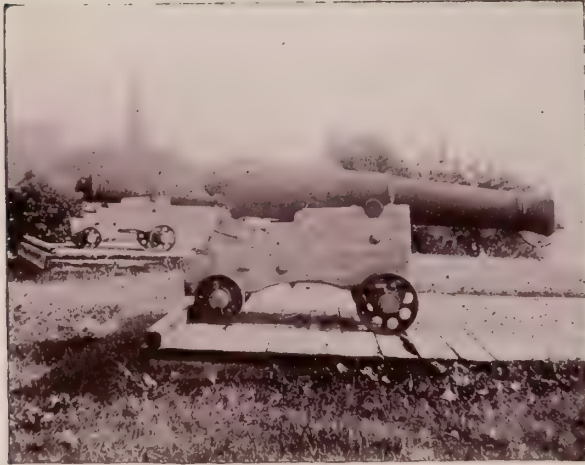


THE CHURCHES—1, KNOX CHURCH; 2, ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL; 3, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH; 4, DOMINION METHODIST.

the home of the Royal Society of Canada, an institution founded by the Marquis of Lorne, which is divided into several Sections: English Literature, History, &c.; French Literature, &c.; and the several Scientific Sections. Each of these consists of a fixed number of Fellows, who must, of course, be Canadians, eminent in their respective fields. An annual grant is received from the Dominion Government, to cover the cost of bringing out a large volume of Transactions.

Among local societies are the Literary and Scientific, the Field Naturalists' Club, the Women's Historical Society, St. Patrick's Literary Society, and two or three flourishing French-Canadian literary societies, of which L'Institut Canadien is, perhaps, the most important.

Residentially, Ottawa is most happily situated. Built upon high ground, amid most picturesque surroundings, with wide, well-kept streets, attractive houses, many parks and public squares, a climate as clear



NOON GUN.



SHARPSHOOTERS' MONUMENT.





ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.





TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

and bracing as that of any mountain resort, and an endless supply of the purest water—what more could any man ask as a place in which either to spend a month's holiday, or establish a permanent home.

### DRIVES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

It may be of interest here to describe a few of the many delightful drives that one may take in the neighbourhood of the city. Starting from the centre of the town, one may follow the new Driveway, either through the Lower Town, New Edinburgh, Rideau Hall, and Rockliffe Park; or, turning south, follow the banks of the Canal to the Experimental Farm. If one leaves the Driveway at Bank street, and crosses the bridge to the southern side of the canal, a good road brings one in time to a charmingly picturesque little waterfall and rapids on the Rideau River, known locally as the Hog's Back.

Another delightful drive turns westward from the city, and follows the Ottawa River to Britannia-on-the-Bay, on Lake Deschenes. This summer resort may also be conveniently reached by the Ottawa Electric Railway.

Aylmer, 9 miles distant, is reached by the Hull Electric Railway, via the Interprovincial Bridge. From Queen's Park, the terminus of this railway, the visitor may take a steamboat twice a week to the splendid series of cataracts known as the Chats. You remember Parkman's graphic description: "Like a wall, bristling at the top with woody islets,



DRIVEWAY.



the Fall of the Chats faced them, with the sheer plunge of their sixteen cata-racts."

## THE CANADIAN ADIRONDACKS

If one would wander farther afield, the Chelsea Road leads into the heart of a country which is rightly known as the "Canadian Adirondacks." Leaving the neighbouring city of Hull behind, the road rises gradually, in a series of splendid sweeps, until the foot of the Chelsea Hills is reached, where a splendid view is obtained of the surrounding mountains, and of Ottawa in the distance, with its spires, and the graceful masses of its Parliament Buildings, standing out boldly against the southern sky. A drive as far as Chelsea will probably be found

as much as the average person cares for—some ten miles out, and as many back again; but by taking the morning train on the Ottawa, Northern and Western, one may run up through the delightfully varied scenery of the Gatineau Valley, through the well-named "County of Ten Thousand Lakes," through the heart of the mysterious Laurentians, past rapids and waterfalls in bewildering succession (for the railway clings closely to the banks of the Gatineau), and so on, up as far as Kazabazua or Gracefield, the present terminus of the line, which, however, will soon be extended to Maniwaki, skirting the shores of the beautiful Blue Sea Lake.



SUMMER HOUSE, NEPEAN POINT PARK.





DRIVEWAY SCENERY.

## POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND AROUND OTTAWA

Parliament Buildings, from Nepean Point.  
Parliament Buildings, from the Chaudiere.  
House of Commons and Senate Chambers.

Library of Parliament, with marble statue of Queen Victoria.

View of the Chaudiere Falls from Parliament Hill.

Statues of Queen Victoria, Sir John Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie and Sir George Cartier, on Parliament Hill.

View of Ottawa and surrounding country from top of Central Tower.



ARCHIVES.

Russian guns from Crimea, behind Queen's statue, on Parliament Hill.

Privy Council Chamber, in Eastern Departmentla Block.

Central Experimental Farm.

Supreme and Exchequer Court Building.  
Langevin Block.

Chinese guns, in front of Western Departmental Block.

Model Room of the Patent Office.

Government Printing Bureau.

Royal Alexandra Bridge across the Ottawa.

View of Chaudiere and the Laurentian Mountains from Nepean Point.

Major's Hill Park, with monument to Ottawa soldiers killed in North-West Rebellion of 1885.

Geological Survey Museum, on Sussex street.

Fisheries Museum, on O'Connor street.

Drill Hall and Cartier Square.

Dominion Art Gallery, O'Connor street.

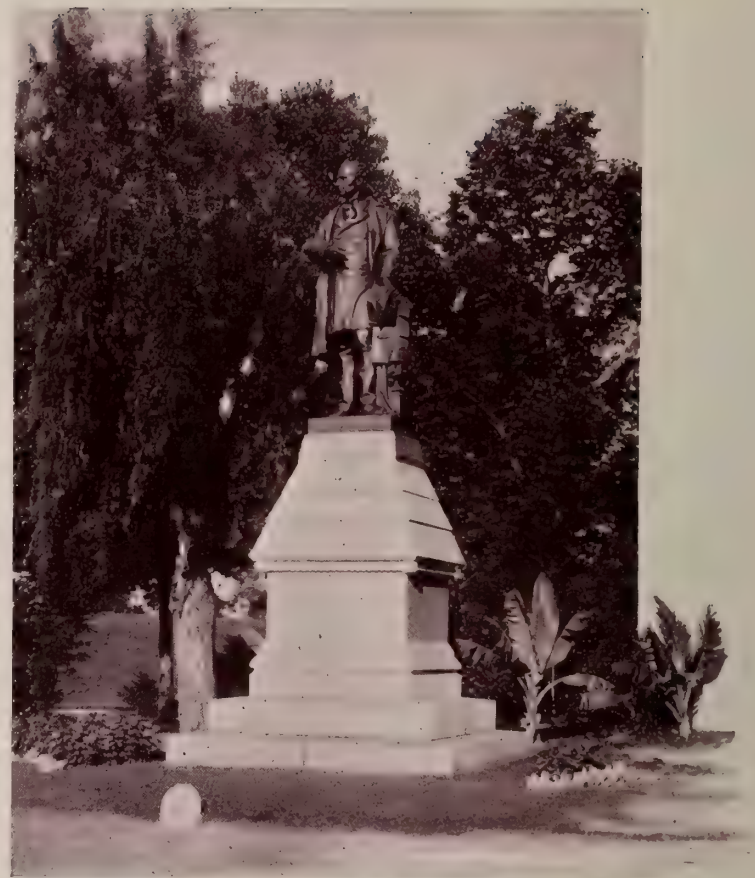




DRIVEWAY SCENERY.



Dominion Methodist Church. The Basilica, Sussex Street.  
 Christ Church Cathedral. St. Andrew's Church—'The Kirk.'  
 Lansdowne Park and Exhibition Grounds.  
 Rideau Hall, the official residence of the Governor General.  
 Rideau Club. Golf Club, Aylmer Road. Russell Theatre.  
 Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club.  
 Ottawa Cricket Club-house and grounds at Rideau Hall.  
 Ottawa Canoe Club, Rockcliffe.  
 Ottawa Rowing Club-house, Sussex street.  
 Britannia Boat Club, Britannia-on-the-Bay.  
 Drive over new Driveway, from Laurier Bridge to Experimental Farm.  
 Drive out Bank Street and along south bank of Rideau Canal to Hog's Back and Black Rapids.  
 Drive on new Driveway, to Rideau Hall, Rockcliffe Park, and the Rifle Ranges.  
 Drive to Britannia-on-the-Bay, with view of Rapids and Lake.  
 Drive across Interprovincial Bridge, through Hull, to Aylmer and Victoria Park.  
 Drive over Interprovincial Bridge to Gatineau Point, with splendid view of Parliament Buildings.  
 Drive to Chelsea. Drive to Beechwood Cemetery.  
 Electric Railway to Britannia-on-the-Bay.  
 Electric Railway to Rockcliffe Park and Rifle Ranges.  
 Hull Electric Railway to Aylmer and Queen's Park.  
 Ottawa, Northern and Western Ry. through Gatineau Valley.  
 Steamer trip through Rideau Lakes.  
 Steamer trip from Aylmer to Chats' Falls.  
 Provincial Model and Normal Schools. Ottawa University.  
 Pulp and Paper Mills and Match Factory at Chaudiere.



CARTIER MONUMENT.



ROCKLIFFE—PICTURESQUE SCENE.





PLAZA BUILDING.

## OTTAWA'S RAPID GROWTH

Ottawa's growth has been sure and steady. This can be seen from the following table showing the assessment and population of the city, and the rates for public and separate schools for a number of years:—

Year.	Assessment	Population	Rate P. S. \$1.00	Rate S. S. \$1.00
1828.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
1847.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
1857.....	.....	7,763	.....	.....
1867.....	\$5,011,810	18,700	.....	.....
1870.....	5,180,148	20,561	.....	.....
1880.....	10,274,735	24,025	1.92½	.....
1882.....	10,628,220	26,228	1.92	.....
1890.....	17,109,960	43,122	2.00	2.10
1900.....	24,478,800	58,193	2.09	2.19
1901.....	25,067,205	60,689	2.10	2.20
1902.....	27,420,740	61,151	2.15	2.25
1903.....	29,362,495	61,597	2.15½	2.25½
1904.....	32,321,925	63,234	2.00½	2.10½
1905.....	33,002,540	65,120	2.07	2.32
1906.....	37,973,180	67,572	2.06½	2.31
1907.....	41,318,150	.....	2.06½	2.31
1908.....	44,880,080	80,284	2.18	2.53
1909.....	50,508,205	83,360	2.27	2.51 <sup>p</sup> <sub>0</sub>
1910.....	55,175,811	86,106	2.22	2.58
1911.....	63,287,155	90,520	2.155	2.565
1912.....	76,169,219	95,570	2.015	2.445
1913.....	95,720,676	100,180	1.93	2.43
1914.....	100,158,087	101,795	2.08	2.54
1915.....	105,107,168	100,163	2.13	2.49
1916.....	111,028,756	100,561	1.93	2.11 <sup>p</sup> <sub>10</sub>
1917.....	109,695,713	.....	1.95	2.43





LOVERS' WALK SCENERY.

## FIRE PROTECTION



UNION ST. JOSEPH DU CANADA.

virtually transformed under the highly competent and practical Chief Graham, until to-day it ranks as one of the most efficient in the country. The cost of the administration is in the neighbourhood of \$125,000 yearly. The leading officers are Chief John W. Graham; District Chiefs, R. Burnett and J. S. Lemieux.

## THE WATER SYSTEM OF OTTAWA

Through the kindness of the City Department we are indebted for official information of our splendid system.

Source—Ottawa River, 2 miles above business centre. System—Gravity to Main Pumping Station. Direct pumping through mains. Power—Water, electricity, steam. Capacity—Rated at Main Pumping Station, 47,000,000 imperial gallons per day; Hintonburg Pumping Station, 1,600,000 imperial gallons per day. Actual daily average for 1916, 20,546,415 imperial gallons.

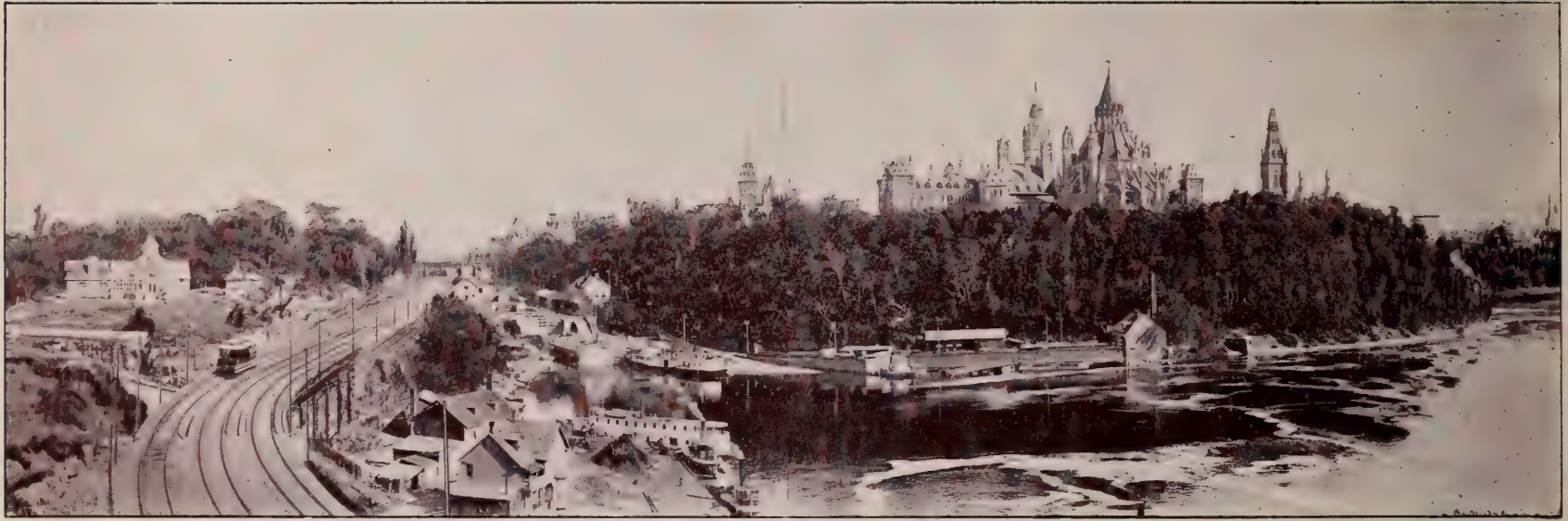


MONUMENT NATIONAL





TESTING THE INTERPROVINCIAL BRIDGE.



PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY AND SCENERY.

Pressure—At Main Pump House—Domestic, 90 to 100 pounds; fire, 110 to 112 pounds. Booster Station—At this station the water is taken from the domestic mains at a pressure of from 40 to 80 pounds and raised 80 or 120 to 130 pounds, and discharged into a restricted area. This district runs from Slater Street north to the Ottawa River, and from the Main Pumping Station east to the Rideau Canal, covering the largest part of the business district of the city. Mains—132.7816 miles. Services—24,669. Meters—264. Hydrants

—1,343. Size of Mains—3" to 36" in diameter. Water is taken from the Ottawa River at Lemieux Island about two miles above the business centre of the city. The Lemieux Island Pumping Station is equipped with four fifteen million gallon electrically operated centrifugal pumps. The water is raised from the river elevation by means of these pumps from ten to fifteen feet, according to river elevation, into a tank. From this tank the water is fed by gravity through a 40" intake pipe to Pier No. 1 at the mouth of the aqueducts.





CANAL ENTRANCE TO G.T.R. CENTRAL DEPOT.

Here a cross connection is used and the water is fed through a 40" pipe and a 42" pipe, one in each aqueduct, into the suction header of the pumps at the Queen Street Pumping Station. On Lemieux Island there is, besides the Low Lift Pumping Station, the Hypochlorite Station, in which the Hypochlorite, which is put into the water, is mixed and regulated. The Hypochlorite is carried through galvanized iron pipes to the suction pipes of the Low Lift pumps. At the Queen Street or Main Pumping Station there are eight sets of pressure pumps with a rated capacity of 25 M imperial gallons per day run by water power and one 12 M imperial gallon per day electrically operated centrifugal pump. The water power for the pressure pumps is supplied by the two aqueducts fed from the Ottawa River with an available head of about thirty feet. At the Main Pumping Station a pressure for domestic purposes of from 85 to 100 lbs. per sq. inch is maintained, which may be raised to 110 to 112 lbs. in case of a fire. In the business part of the city, from Slater Street

north to the Ottawa River, and from the Main Pumping Station east to the Rideau Canal, is a Booster district. In this area by means of three centrifugal, electrically driven pumps capable of delivering 3 M imperial gallons each per 24 hours, the pressure may be raised to 130 lbs. per sq. inch in case of a fire. At the present time there is under construction, and nearly completed, at Lemieux Island, a new High Lift Pumping Station. A bridge has been constructed from Hintonburg to Lemieux Island, and over this two lines of 51" lock bar pipe have been laid. These two pipe lines run as far as Champagne Avenue, and from there one line of 51" pipe runs as far as the top of Bronson Avenue hill at the corner of Laurier Avenue where it joins the present city mains. The new Lemieux Island Pumping Plant is most modern in every respect. It has a separate power and transformer plant. At the present time two 20 M. imperial gallons per day Swiss centrifugal pumps directly connected to 1,600 h.p. motors are being installed. Provision is made for two similar sets at any time they are required.

In the past two years, \$525,000.00 has been spent on the Lea Redistribution system. New feeder mains have been laid throughout the city. By means of these new mains and the repairing of several leaks, the pressure in all parts of the city has been much improved. The new 36" main on Gloucester Street has been connected to the Overland Pipe at the cor-



J. R. BOOTH'S INDUSTRIES.





CROWDED CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION SIGHT.

ner of Bronson and Laurier Avenues, and when the new Lemieux Island Station is running will become the main feed to Sandy Hill and the eastern part of the city. The Water Works Department is under the supervision of Commissioner of Works, Mr. Macallum; Mr. W. E. MacDonald, Asst. Water Works Engineer. An assistant engineer and two of a staff are employed in administering the affairs of the Department. Within a few miles of the city there is unrivalled water power, much of which is yet undeveloped.

### THE CIVIC GOVERNMENT

The municipal government is under a Board of Control system and City Council, a Mayor and 18 Aldermen, elected by the people in January of each year. The members of the Board of Control and Aldermen are:

Mayor:—Harold Fisher.

Controllors:—Napoleon Champagne, Edward H. Hinchey, Joseph Kent and John W. Nelson.

Aldermen:—

Victoria Ward—Ernest Laroche and David Rice.

Dalhousie Ward—James A. Forward and Edward P. McGrath.

Wellington Ward—James D. Denny and Charles R. Stephen.

Central Ward—John A. Macdonald and Charles G. Pepper.

Rideau Ward—William Cherry and Breary Slinn.



BEAUTIFUL SPOT NEAR PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Capital Ward—Thomas R. Browne and Frank H. Plant.

St. George's Ward—Walter Cunningham and B. S. Hastey.

By Ward—Alfred W. Desjardins and Eugene J. Labelle.

Ottawa Ward—J. Albert Pinard and Oscar Racine.





THE JOURNAL BUILDING.

The permanent officials of the Corporation are as below.—

City Clerk .....	Norman H. H. Lett.
City Treasurer .....	Harold L. Corbett.
City Collector .....	William Robertson.
City Auditor .....	William H. Cluff.
City Solicitor .....	Frank B. Proctor.
City Engineer and Commissioner of Works.....	Andrew F. Macallum.
Assessment Commissioner .....	Phillip H. Veale.
Building Inspector .....	Robert Fotheringham.
Charity and Relief Officer .....	John Keane.
Chief of Police .....	Alex. M. Ross.
Acting Medical Officer of Health .....	Dr. Robert Law.

### CHURCHES

Ottawa is well provided for in regard to churches. There are about 50 in all, including Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Reformed Episcopalian, Congregational, Lutheran, Horner's Movement, Church of Christ Scientist, Catholic Apostolic, Unitarian and Jewish Synagogues. The assessed value of the churches is over \$1,212,850, exemptions \$2,657,400.

### HOSPITALS AND HOMES

As to public institutions, the sick, the poor, the aged and the unfortunate are well cared for in Ottawa. There are three general hospitals, a civic isolation hospital, a tuberculosis sanatorium, maternity hospitals, children's hospitals, home for incurables, Catholic and Protestant homes for the aged, the friendless and the orphans.

### OTTAWA'S BEAUTIFUL PARKS

Nature has done much for Ottawa. But the civic and federal authorities



THE CITIZEN BUILDING.



are working hand in hand to make the Capital a place of which all may be proud. The Ottawa Improvement Commission, acting for the Government, has completed a beautiful drive, for the most part skirting the canal. This driveway presents a beautiful scene of verdure, green grassy slopes, artistic flower beds, graceful trees, rustic seats and bowers, artificial lakes and romantic walks. There are also a number of parks or playgrounds scattered throughout the city. The largest of these parks is Rockliffe, one of the finest natural parks on the continent. And reached by electric lines are Britannia-on-the-Bay and Aylmer Park, two ideal summering places. To the north of Ottawa lies the Gatineau Valley, the fastness of the Laurentians. A brief ride on the train takes one into the primeval forest, threaded with streams and dotted with lakes, a veritable paradise for the sportsman with gun or rod.

### THE RAILROAD SYSTEM

But though at the very portals of the great unsettled country, Ottawa is not beyond the beaten path of commerce, is not an out-of-the-way place. Three air lines connect the Capital with Montreal, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Northern Railways. Another C. P. R. line connects Ottawa with Montreal, via the north shore of the river. Direct routes lead south to Brockville and Prescott, and connect with the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk main lines to Toronto. The Grand Trunk and the Ottawa and New York connect with American roads for Boston, New York and the other eastern cities, while connections with Buffalo, Chicago and other western points are made via Toronto. All C. P. R. transcontinental trains pass through Ottawa for Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast, and at Sudbury a branch runs down to Sault Ste. Marie. From Ottawa several independent railways lead into the heart of the hunting and fishing country.



CORRY BLOCK.





## MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

Ottawa has an excellent sewer system. In 1899 Mayor Payment turned the first sod for the main drainage system, which was completed at a cost of about \$5,000,000.

The progressiveness of the city may best be learned from the following table:

Area, 5,295 acres.

Population, 1917, 117,744, with suburbs.

Mileage of streets, 1,160.33.

Mileage of permanent pavements, 53.74.

Mileage granolithic sidewalks, 209.91.

Mileage water mains, 182.78.

Mileage sewers, 138.525.

Mileage electric street railways, 36.41.

Mileage streets occupied by electric street railways, 17.21.

Number of steam railways entering the city, 9.

Area of parks, 237.3 acres.

Value of property owned by the city, \$6,547,970.

Value of Government property exempt from taxation, \$18,421,925.

Value other property exempt from taxation, \$15,272,025.

Value of taxable property, \$109,695,713.

Ottawa possesses a paying municipal electric plant. Each year its enlightened management have been in a position to show a magnificent surplus. It is now overseen by



FOUNTAIN, STRATHCONA PARK.

a commission composed of Messrs. J. A. Ellis, P. D. Ross and the Mayor. The surplus for 1916, after deducting all charges, was \$36,067.94. As a business proposition municipal ownership has proven to be an unquestionable success and a credit to the staff generally.

Ottawa has four flourishing and up-to-date newspapers, two morning and two evening, and one French evening paper, a Danish paper and several other weeklies and monthlies.





Outside of the new Public Library there are several circulating libraries in the city in addition to the Parliamentary Library. There is also a beautiful National Geological Museum, which provides accommodation for a National Art Gallery and the Fisheries Exhibits. On the Experimental Farm an Observatory, which cost a considerable sum, has been erected, and will be found in the views.



ENTRANCE TO MINTO BRIDGE.

The Central Canada Exhibition Assn. holds a Fair at Lansdowne Park each autumn. The exhibition is the finest east of Toronto and is well patronized each year.



ENTRANCE TO RIDEAU HALL.

Ottawa has numerous handsome residences, including Rideau Hall, the home of the Governor General; the residences of the Premier and many of the cabinet ministers, as well as the palatial homes of wealthy lumbermen and others.

The French-Canadians have three well known institutions,—the Monument National, L'Institut Canadien and L'Union St. Joseph buildings.



THE VICTORIA MUSEUM, ELGIN ST.





THE OTTAWA POST OFFICE.



THE CHATEAU LAURIER.





NEW G.T.R. PALATIAL STATION.



THE GOVERNMENT MINT.



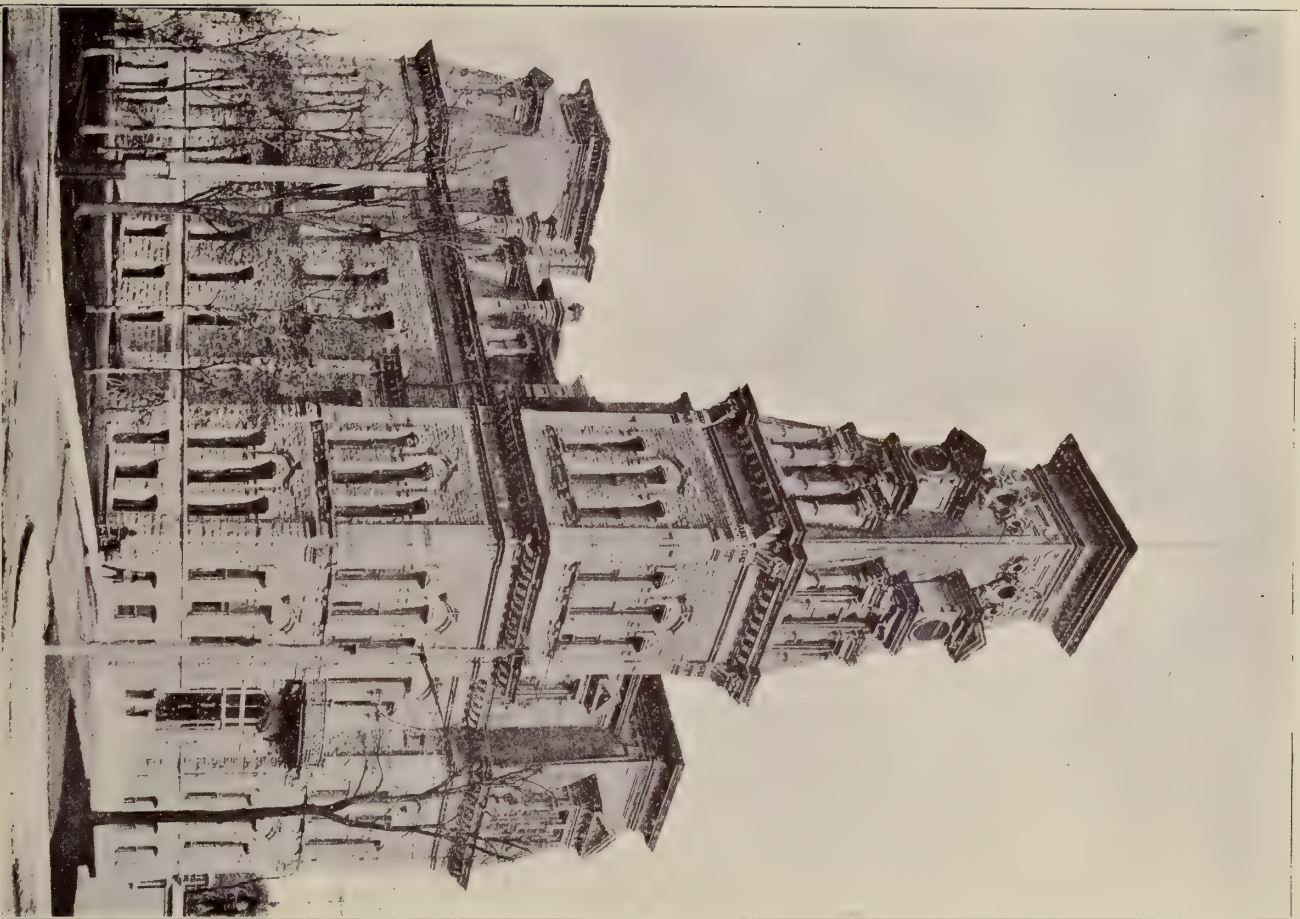


THE LANGEVIN BLOCK.

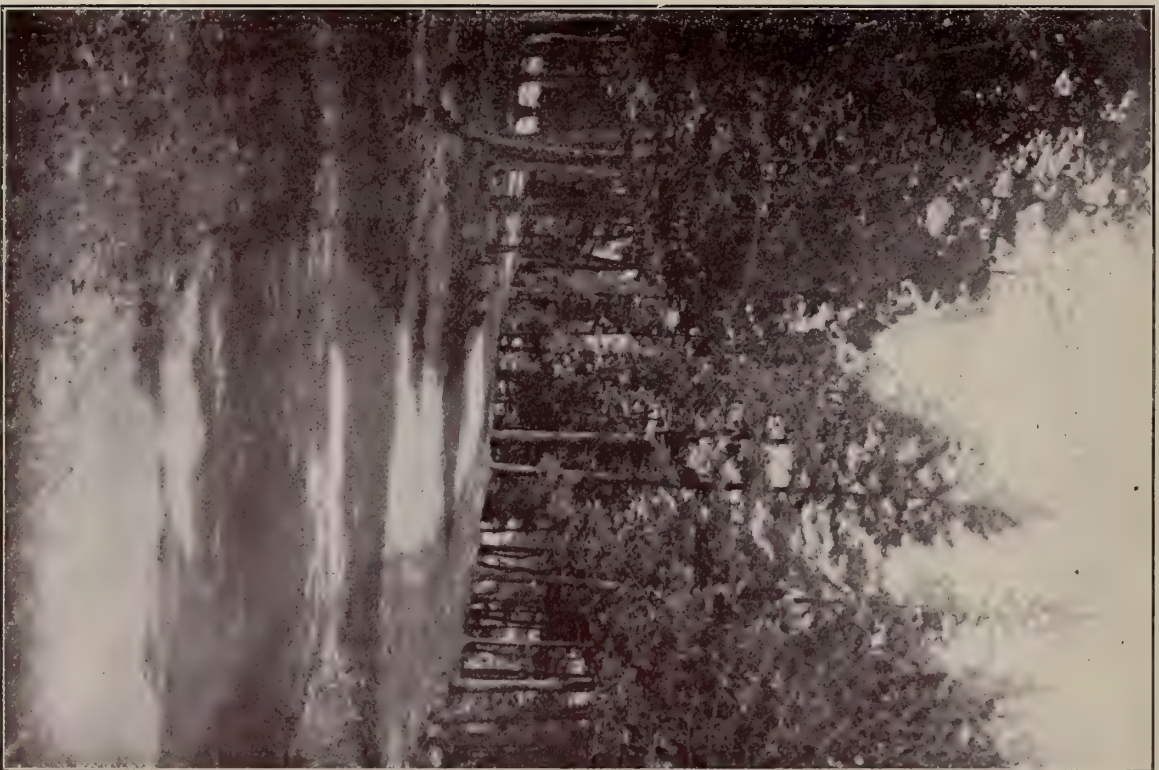


THE NEW CUSTOMS BUILDING, SUSSEX ST.





THE CITY HALL



DRIVE IN ROCKCLIFFE PARK











